

the FAA after the authorization and appropriations process has been completed.

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FORMULA
DISTRIBUTIONS

[Estimated FY98 entitlement and State allocations, Total formula funds at \$2.1 billion]¹

Alabama	\$5,823,950
Alaska	31,277,460
Arizona	8,759,576
Arkansas	4,577,601
California	31,086,667
Colorado	7,958,160
Connecticut	2,809,935
Delaware	635,295
District of Columbia	468,506
Florida	13,064,255
Georgia	8,040,687
Hawaii	1,186,786
Idaho	5,134,047
Illinois	11,777,613
Indiana	6,148,104
Iowa	5,065,177
Kansas	6,193,550
Kentucky	4,932,788
Louisiana	5,778,788
Maine	2,734,919
Maryland	4,298,977
Massachusetts	5,091,338
Michigan	12,190,141
Minnesota	7,873,545
Mississippi	4,490,016
Missouri	7,558,689
Montana	8,289,328
Nebraska	5,247,768
Nevada	6,692,991
New Hampshire	1,334,174
New Jersey	6,348,164
New Mexico	7,508,916
New York	16,573,616
North Carolina	7,827,567
North Dakota	4,180,687
Ohio	10,647,533
Oklahoma	6,061,992
Oregon	7,247,957
Pennsylvania	11,505,588
Puerto Rico	2,632,148
Rhode Island	832,693
South Carolina	4,302,524
South Dakota	4,559,359
Tennessee	5,936,395
Texas	26,942,447
Utah	5,752,302
Vermont	933,033
Virginia	6,947,024
Washington	7,410,694
West Virginia	2,638,950
Wisconsin	7,204,305
Wyoming	5,421,196
Insular areas	2,564,100
Total	388,500,000

¹The list includes airport entitlement funds and State funds that would be foregone in fiscal year 1999, assuming the Senate AIP appropriations level of 2.1 billion dollars. These figures don't include discretionary grants & LOI payments.

(Source: United States Senate Report 105-249, Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1999; pp. 80-1).

(Note: This does not include funds allocated to states for general aviation, relieve, and non-primary commercial service airports, nor does it include nearly half a billion dollars in discretionary grants the FAA will allocate in FY99.)

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I will be prepared shortly, perhaps in half an hour, to propound a unanimous consent agreement on amendments. Again, I urge my colleagues to have their amendments. I repeat our determination to have completed legislative action on this legislation by the close of business tomorrow night.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be recognized to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BLOODSHED IN KOSOVO

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I note that both Senator McCain and Senator Smith came to the floor to present their thoughts on Kosovo. I would really like to join them and second their remarks.

Mr. President, it is estimated that at least 250,000 Kosovar Albanians have been displaced by the violence and bloodshed of the past several months, and that many are currently living in the forests, without access to adequate food, shelter or medical care. With winter soon approaching, we are on the verge of a major humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo, which is the direct result of a cruel and intentional policy directed by President Milosevic and carried out by Serbian security forces in Kosovo.

The time has come—indeed, it is my belief that the time came long ago—for the United States, our NATO allies, and the entire international community, to back with resolve that what happened in Bosnia must not be allowed to happen again in Kosovo. For too long, we have stood by passively while Milosevic has acted in bad faith. He has made numerous commitments to halt the violence, such as that contained in his joint statement with President Yeltsin on June 16, and he has honored none of them.

In July, the Senate unanimously passed a bipartisan resolution which called on the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal to indict President Milosevic for his crimes in Bosnia. That resolution has not yet been carried out. In my mind, the time has come for the United States to call an end to the charade of taking at face value the word of a man the U.S. Senate believes should be indicted as a war criminal.

If thousands, or tens of thousands, of people in Kosovo now die because they have been systematically forced from their homes, forced into the forests, denied access to food, warmth, shelter and medical care, it is a crime worthy of the world's condemnation.

With winter imminent in the Balkans, the U.N. Security Council is prepared to vote on a resolution threatening force under article 7 of the U.N. Charter unless Milosevic calls a cease-fire and negotiates with Kosovo's Albanian separatists.

At the end of this week, Secretary Cohen will be meeting with other

NATO defense ministers. According to press reports, the Clinton administration has already asked the North Atlantic Council to seek commitments of arms, material and troops from NATO members to complete plans for a multinational force.

I hope and trust that this means that a plan of action to halt the violence and bloodshed in Kosovo—a plan with clear benchmarks for success and a clear exit strategy—will be at the top of the NATO defense minister's agenda.

I trust that Secretary Cohen will take a strong leadership position at this meeting, and that Secretary Albright is taking an equal stand on this issue in discussions with her counterparts. Although I wish it were not the case, we have seen all too often that when Washington hesitates, our Europe allies become paralyzed.

And, lastly, I hope and trust that this time NATO, acting in coordination with the United Nations, will develop a plan consistent with this pressing humanitarian need, which will be quickly implemented, and not just talked about.

Mr. President, it took us 4 years to develop the courage to join and urge NATO to intervene in Bosnia at the cost of 200,000 dead and 2 million displaced. Hundreds, if not thousands have already been killed in Kosovo, and hundreds of thousands have been forced from their homes. What more needs to happen before the international community acts?

There is no doubt that the search for peace in Kosovo has thus far proved elusive, and that finding a solution which provides Kosovar Albanians with full political rights and civil liberties will be difficult.

But the time has come for the international community to take action: We must keep our promise not to allow Kosovo to become another Bosnia, and, unless Milosevic halts the violence immediately and unambiguously, to commit ourselves to the course of a much-needed humanitarian intervention in Kosovo.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I was over in my office earlier in the afternoon. I heard the quorum calls. Now again we are wasting time in the middle of the afternoon. We are talking about a Wednesday afternoon at about quarter of 5. The Senate is in a quorum call when we could be debating the issue of the Patients' Bill of Rights.